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that does not congregate in flocks while with us, they being seldom seen in companies of more than two or three. They are not common during winter and are only found at that season along river valley roads that are fringed with coniferous bushes.

Junco hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—This season (1901) is the only time the writer has observed this species here so late in the year, one being observed December 4, during a heavy snowstorm. It seemed as happy as if it had just arrived from the south in April.—W. H. MOORE, *Fredericton, N. B.*

The Occurrence of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) in Mid-winter in Massachusetts.—On January 12, 1902, the writer, with Mr. H. M. Spelman and Mr. R. S. Eustis, found between forty and fifty of these birds at Ipswich. Four or five were on a hillside about half a mile from the beach, and the remainder among the sand-dunes by the sea. The day was stormy and cold, the fine snow blowing and drifting so that the beach grass on which they were feeding was more or less covered. Perhaps on this account the birds were tamer than usual and allowed a close approach. The Longspurs were alone, and also associated with Horned Larks and Snow Buntings. Three Ipswich Sparrows were seen with them.

It is not uncommon to find the Longspurs in the early part of December in Ipswich. Thus I have records for December 10, 1898, and December 8, 1901.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Boston, Mass.*

The Lapland Longspur Wintering in Massachusetts.—In our 'Birds of Massachusetts' (1901), Mr. Reginald Heber Howe, Junior, and the undersigned, gave, as the only instance known to us of the wintering of the Lapland Longspur in the State, the record of one from Ipswich, Jan. 6, 1877. This specimen with above date on the label, is preserved in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. By a mere chance the fact came out that this specimen, which was presented by Messrs. E. A. & O. Bangs, was probably from the same lot of birds, bought at the Boston Market, from which came the McCown's Longspur, credited by Mr. C. J. Maynard to Massachusetts. It appears that the market-man of whom the specimens were obtained, when asked if they came from Ipswich, replied, as he naturally would, in the affirmative, and it seems reasonable to believe that these two birds were in reality from the West, and that there are no actual winter records for the State. Lately, however, Mr. Howe, in company with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, while at Ipswich on the 18th of January, 1902, took one, and saw at least five others, so that we are now able to give the species unquestioned standing as of at least occasional occurrence in Massachusetts in winter.

While on three trips to Ipswich during the autumn of 1901 (Oct. 22, Nov. 9 and 28) Mr. Howe found Longspurs in unusual abundance, and apparently, as this season has been comparatively mild, a proportion have

remained to winter with the Snow Buntings and Horned Larks.—GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Savana Sparrow Wintering in Massachusetts.—On January 18, 1902, with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, I took a male *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* at Ipswich, Mass. The bird was entirely alone when shot, in the belt of beach grass which separates the dunes from the beach. This is the third wintering record for the State, it having been previously recorded from Sandwich and Longmeadow.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—It is with much pleasure that I am at last able to record this interesting bird as a winter resident for South Carolina. Having searched for this sparrow most diligently every winter for the past thirteen years upon all the coast islands from Charleston to Bulls Bay and having failed to discover the bird, I became convinced that the coast islands were not to its liking and that the proper place to look for the bird with success would be a 'Key' or the farthest point of land out in the ocean. Eight years ago I sent a stuffed specimen of this bird, together with some ammunition, to the lighthouse keeper at Cape Romain, S. C., but he was unsuccessful in obtaining or seeing the bird. On January 20, of this year I sent a skin of the Ipswich Sparrow, together with ammunition, to Mr. D. L. Taylor and wrote him when to search for the bird. On February 6, he sent me in the flesh, three beautiful specimens which he secured the day before at Keys Inlet, Bulls Bay, S. C. In his letter dated February 6, Mr. Taylor writes as follows: "Enclosed in box you will find some birds; *three* of them I am sure are the right ones, but they were all together. I have been hunting them, but the only place I found these was at Keys Inlet. They are very scarce—there were only a few." Of the three birds sent me one was a male and the others females. This bird can only be classed as a very rare winter visitor.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Mainland of South Carolina.—I shot an adult female of this sparrow on March 4, 1902, from the top of a bush, on the edge of an oat field, near a sandy spot. I suspected that the bird was a very pale-colored Savanna Sparrow, and to make the identification absolute I fired and wounded the bird which proved to be the long sought for Ipswich Sparrow. The specimen was taken within less than 100 yards of the spot where I shot the specimen of *Anthus spragueii* on November 17, 1900, and seven miles from the ocean. If I have read the records of this bird correctly, this specimen makes the third which has been taken "out of sight and sound of the sea."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*